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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement is a French-based NGO created in 1993. Currently present in 30 countries in the world, it implements programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable populations and communities to get out of poverty, in a participatory and sustainable manner. Independent, private and not-for-profit, it respects a strict political and religious impartiality and operates according to principles of non-discrimination and transparency.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization's vocation is to support vulnerable populations affected by wars, natural disasters and/or economic and social crises, and to assist them in building a better future, thus contributing to the Millennium Development Goals. It currently implements around 170 projects a year in Africa, Asia, Central America and the Middle East, serving 8 million beneficiaries. Our actions seek to cover the multiple aspects of humanitarian and development crises through a multidisciplinary approach that is both global and local and adapted to each context. The organization's vision is to establish a link between emergencies, rehabilitation and development. In order to guarantee the sustainability of actions carried out during crises, it remains in the field after an emergency and involves the communities, thereby providing long-term support to break the poverty cycle and assist populations in achieving development. Since 2007, it has joined Alliance2015, a partnership of seven like-minded non-governmental organizations working in the field of development cooperation. It is a member of VOICE, the European network representing 85 European non-governmental organizations active in humanitarian aid worldwide.

Significant changes in the organization

Through a continued presence, the organization has built up a special knowledge of each region, its people and its challenges, enabling its staff to implement relevant programmes adapted to the needs of the most vulnerable populations, from emergency relief actions to long-term development actions.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization's ultimate objective and guiding principle is to contribute to the eradication of poverty by actively supporting vulnerable civil populations and helping them to overcome stressful situations during periods of transition and upheaval. As such, it has engaged, developed and sustained a constant dialogue with other aid stakeholders, such as the United Nations agencies, and has built on its

direct and constantly changing experience as aid practitioners, thus contributing to the wider poverty alleviation debate.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

In 2006, the organization applied for special consultative status with the Council, in order to take a step forward in sharing its experience. While it has not yet fully taken advantage of this excellent opportunity, it has taken some important steps in that direction.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

During the reporting period, the organization implemented numerous projects funded by United Nations agencies, especially in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). United Nations funding for the organization in 2009 amounted to around $20 million. Cooperation was mainly oriented towards the following sectors: emergency relief: emergency food and non-food item distribution, refugee camp management, access to drinking water; food security: support to rural development and rural infrastructure and to agricultural groups and cooperatives; health promotion: water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, the fight against malaria; education and training: support to education and vocational training; economic development: infrastructure development and rehabilitation, income-generating activities; microfinance; institutional support for disaster risk reduction and conflict mitigation; cultural promotion and support to local handicrafts. In each of its areas of intervention, the organization considered the United Nations system a primary and essential partner. More recently, it developed another form of cooperation with United Nations bodies. With the objective of improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of data collected at the village level — the current basic unit for programme planning — some of its missions launched a new initiative, namely an in-depth needs analysis at the community, village and individual levels, and mapped the data on REACH, a web-based information management tool. REACH not only facilitated a rapid needs assessment, but also helped the organization to monitor and track the progress of projects, outcomes and impact on beneficiaries at the microlevel, which was crucial to plan longer-term development actions. The organization discussed establishing a global partnership with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Operational Satellite Applications Programme, building on their strategic and operational synergies, to replicate this initiative in other potential crises and contexts.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization's contribution towards achieving the Goals focused on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger as well as reducing child mortality. Its water, sanitation

and hygiene (WASH) programmes focused on providing beneficiaries with the means to take on their own development, improve their economic and financial capacity, knowledge, education and skills, access to technology and infrastructure, health infrastructure, and knowledge and practices, as well as the environment, thereby contributing to a better world. These are the organization's core values and firm commitment. Since 2007, it has engaged in another dialogue to strengthen its efforts towards the achievement of the Goals, namely by joining forces with Alliance2015. In 2008, it established "Convergences 2015", a discussion forum aimed at developing new convergences among private, public and non-profit sectors. To date, microfinance and social business are the poverty reduction tools that have been mostly discussed within this forum. The 2010 forum, held in May at the Paris City Hall, gathered together 800 experts from the business, social business, international development, civil society and public sectors. The conference focused on the preparation of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals in September 2010 and the End Poverty 2015 campaign.

2. Association des états généraux des étudiants de l'Europe

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

Association des états généraux des étudiants de l'Europe was established in 1985. It is one of the largest European interdisciplinary student associations, operating in 43 countries. The organization promotes a unified Europe without prejudices, strives towards an open and tolerant society, and fosters democracy, human rights, international cooperation and a European dimension in education. Its fields of action include cultural exchange, active citizenship, higher education and peace and stability.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization's mission is to inform and educate the young people of Europe about European values, its diverse cultures and its heritage; find solutions to social and political problems; build and strengthen democracy and civil society, as well as a culture of peace and cooperation; extend the range of educational opportunities available to young people throughout Europe; and encourage and facilitate youth mobility, activism and integration.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Between 2006 and 2009, the organization maintained relations with different United Nations bodies and agencies and actively participated in several world youth meetings, conferences and study programmes, including the forty-seventh United Nations Graduate Study Programme at the United Nations Office at Geneva, on "Working to reduce the impact of the economic crisis on human rights, development and the environment". It was actively involved in consulting UNESCO about higher education. It was represented on the Joint Programmatic Commission on Youth of the UNESCO-NGO Liaison Committee and participated in several conferences and meetings, for example, the sixth UNESCO Youth Forum in Paris, in October 2009 on the theme "Towards a partnership between UNESCO and youth organizations". A conference entitled "On the way to equal rights", held in June 2006 in Turkey, was supported by European Commission Youth and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The organization also actively participated in the second Youth Forum of the League of Arab States, held in Jordan in November 2008 and in the third Youth Forum of the League of Arab States, held in Morocco in November 2009 on "Youth and migrations: A human-rights-based approach". It has had a long-lasting partnership with the World Bank and has sat on the steering committee and final jury of the World Bank's essay competition for three years. It also participated in various working groups reflecting the spirit of the United Nations, including the Environmental Working Group (http://www.wg.aegee.org/enwg), the Human Rights

Working Group (http://www.wg.aegee.org/hrwg), the International Politics Working Group (http://www.wg.aegee.org/ipwg) and others. The organization developed a flagship project in 2008-2009 aimed at raising awareness and increasing the involvement of European youth and their communities in the topic of sustainable development (see http://sufunews.blogspot.com). It participated in or organized many international events reflecting the spirit of the United Nations, including a project on how international collaboration could help to secure the supply of energy, December 2009, Germany; "ECO SPIRIT — the responsible way of living!", November, Bulgaria; "Sustaining our future and the city", October, Spain; "Gender and religion — Exploring equality", February 2009, Azerbaijan; "Africa — So far, yet so close", April 2008, Poland; "Europe", March 2007, Italy; "Water — Blue Gold: Challenges to a sustainable future", January 2007, Germany; "Take Control! — Training for Democracy", July 2006, Hungary; "The end of the human rights' time?" January 2006, Poland.

3. Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation

Special, 2002

I. Introduction

Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation was founded in 1979. Inspired by the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, its founders believe that developing dignified quality individuals can only be achieved by giving them their rights and fulfilling their basic physical, mental and spiritual needs so that they can survive, grow and develop.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Vision: Strong, quality and forward-looking Indonesian children in a prosperous and independent Indonesian society. Mission: Improve the welfare of Indonesian children through increased public awareness and knowledge, and develop their potential, in accordance with their rights and their capacity; create an environment to provide opportunities, support, freedom and protection for full spiritual, physical, mental and social development. The Foundation develops resource capacity through mutual and synergetic partnership. It builds capacity with Governments, United Nations bodies, corporations, NGOs, etc.

Significant changes in the organization

The Foundation established programmes for children under five, child information centres, a youth hotline service, new preschool programmes, childhood development centres, playgrounds, new child scholarships, school libraries, mobile libraries, mobile technology, media and information literacy programmes, youth parliaments, education programmes on safety and healthy food in schools, drawing and writing competitions, a national children's day, programmes for children in need of special protection, programmes to prevent street children, child trafficking, child domestic labour and the use of children in drug trafficking, and programmes for children in armed conflict, children in conflict with the law and children in disaster areas.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(a) Executing action programmes to protect working children and to combat and eliminate child labour; promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of trafficking; supporting children's rights through education, art and the media; (b) working to achieve Millennium Development Goal 2 by fostering early childhood development; (c) assisting children in disaster areas; providing mobile child services in Aceh; developing mobile information and technology in Yogyakarta and Bengkulu; (d) promoting a world fit for children; establishing a national children's day; and promoting child-friendly cities.

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO): rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of trafficking in 2008 and 2009. In collaboration with UNESCO: production of guidelines on information literacy programmes in 2009; training in media literacy for elementary teachers in 2006 and 2007; training in information literacy for elementary teachers in 2008. In collaboration with UNICEF: assessment of UNICEF centres in four districts in 2008; organization of an annual writing contest for children 2005-2009.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Support for disaster victims by building libraries in elementary schools in Barongan, Yogyakarta; establishment of a mobile child service for children of tsunami victims in Aceh and earthquake victims in Yogyakarta, in 2006 and 2007; training in early childhood education in selected provinces in 2009; the establishment of four child centres for child victims of the earthquake in Bantul, Yogyakarta; establishment of scholarships for children to attend elementary school and senior high school; establishment of youth parliaments for senior high school students, 2002 to 2009; prevention of drug abuse by children and youth and of using children for drug trafficking, in cooperation with ILO (2008 and 2009); advocacy of the concept of child-friendly cities to the Government 2009.

4. LatCrit

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

LatCrit (Latino and Latina Critical Legal Theory) is a non-governmental organization composed of legal scholars and social activists dedicated to conducting research and other activities to promote social justice awareness and activism. Its goals are to develop a critical, activist and interdisciplinary discourse on law and on policy towards Latinas and Latinos, and to foster the development of coalition theory and practice, and make such knowledge available to agents of social and legal transformation. LatCrit carries out these aims by participating in the following activities: (a) organizing conferences, workshops, symposiums and other similar programmes and events; (b) fostering diverse, interdisciplinary, cross-cultural and international participation in its projects; (c) promoting and publishing research, fieldwork and data collection on relevant matters; and (d) collaborating on appropriate legal reform projects or litigation of particular relevance to LatCrit's goals, except as prohibited by applicable laws of the United States of America or the State of Florida, or by LatCrit's by-laws, board resolutions or articles of incorporation.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) Attended the annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva in July 2009, at which it submitted a written statement on mass incarceration and public health in the United States; (b) attended the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in New York in September 2006; (c) attended the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference in Geneva in 2007, at which it submitted a written response to the questionnaire on complementary standards on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The purpose of the Conference was to evaluate the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Organized the fourteenth annual LatCrit conference, on the theme "Outsiders inside: Critical outsider theory and praxis in the policymaking of the new American regime", Washington, D.C., October 2009.

Goal 2. Conducted an analysis to explore reasons for drop-out rates, improve graduation rates, and increase the number of students of colour in postgraduate studies.

Goal 3. Organized the twelfth annual LatCrit conference, Miami, Florida, 4-6 October 2007.

C. Activities in support of global principles

LatCrit organized several conferences on immigration, low-wage and undocumented workers, prostitution, human trafficking, race-related issues such as discrimination, affirmative action, freedom and equality, influences in the labour market, and citizenship concerns.

5. Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany is a national organization that works towards creating a society in Germany, Europe and the world, in which lesbians, gay men, bisexuals and transgender and intersex people have equality before the law. It is the main advocacy organization in Germany for these persons and has regional branches in all 16 federal states.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization works for a world where lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people are treated with respect and acceptance and can participate equally in society without having to hide their identity and without being discriminated because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. It lobbies in the fields of partnership law, anti-discrimination law and transgender law, and campaigns for civil and human rights at the local, national, European and international levels. It is also engaged in media advocacy and the establishment of information services. It helps to find locations for self-help and social services groups and develops projects and activities.

Significant changes in the organization

Since 2009, the organization has been lobbying for the human rights of intersex people, including through the Hirschfeld-Eddy Foundation. The aims of the Foundation are to promote respect for the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, support international human rights activities and human rights defenders, and combat prejudice and discrimination. It is named after the German physician, Magnus Hirschfeld, and the prominent lesbian human rights activist, Fannyann Eddy, from Sierra Leone, who was murdered in 2004.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization was granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2006. Since 2007, it has cooperated with other major human rights organizations in Germany, and its media have covered activities and issues related to the United Nations. With respect to the Human Rights Council's universal periodic review, it worked on a shadow report, together with the Human Rights Forum (the German human rights umbrella organization), which was submitted in September 2008. In February 2009, it submitted a special report and focused on partnership law (taxation, civil service law, rainbow families, second parent adoption, artificial insemination and assisted reproduction), unconstitutional transexuality law, anti-discrimination law and human rights. Regarding the committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Convention, in 2008 it

worked on a joint shadow report with other German human rights and women's organizations, and contributed to a parallel report on racism. At the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, it lobbied for a letter of support on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex rights, supported by Germany and 65 other countries: in 2008, its human rights Foundation (the Hirschfeld-Eddy Foundation) facilitated, in cooperation with other organizations, side events, workshops, and the lobbying of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex human rights defenders from the global South and Eastern Europe. Between 2006 and 2009, as a member organization of the Human Rights Forum, it regularly took part in round-table discussions with the German Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the reporting period, it submitted joint statements to the Human Rights Council, together with the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network and ILGA Europe. It participated in numerous Human Rights Council sessions, at which it focused on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex rights worldwide.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In 2007, the organization participated in an expert round table on the perspectives of the Human Rights Council, in Berlin. The event was organized by German human rights NGOs. The organization's representative spoke about sexual orientation and important gaps in the human rights system, and moderated another panel. Important human rights experts such as Theo van Boven (Special Rapporteur on torture), representatives of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations in Geneva, the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and German politicians and human rights organizations took part. Between 2006 and 2009, the organization delivered aides-memoires on the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered and intersex people worldwide, in the context of the Human Rights Council.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 6. The organization contributed to HIV/AIDS prevention efforts, and in 2008 and 2009 its human rights Foundation supported lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex organizations in the global South and Eastern Europe, organized human rights conferences, and initiated projects to increase acceptance and strengthen the protection of the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people.

III. Additional information

The organization regularly urges the Government of Germany to consider the situation and issues of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people as part of German foreign policy. In 2009, it informed the Chancellor, the Minister for

Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development about human rights violations suffered by such persons in various countries, and urged them to actively promote respect for their basic human rights. In 2008 and 2009, it also organized intense lobbying of German Members of Parliament concerning a draft resolution and recommendations to combat homophobia in the States members of the Council of Europe, and urged the German delegation to take part in the sessions and support the draft resolution. The resolution was finally adopted in 2010.

6. Medico International

Special, 2002

I. Introduction

Medico International is a medical relief, development and human rights organization working in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. In particular it provides assistance in emergency and poverty situations, including for refugees and victims of war.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Medico International aims to better health conditions, not by improving health-care systems, but by carrying out actions in the fields of nutrition, housing conditions, income, the social fabric and culture. It views health as a complex political issue and aims to strengthen the idea of comprehensive primary health care, particularly for displaced people, refugees and victims of war. The organization provides financial and technical support to health-related grass-roots initiatives, local NGOs and governmental departments in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and promotes the exchange of local and regional knowledge and the development of health-related concepts and strategies through a South-South approach. It is actively involved in advocacy, human rights and international public campaigns and education for development.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the reporting period, Medico International attended the following meetings: Seventh Meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, September 2006, Geneva; Meetings of the Standing Committees on the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, April 2007 and June and November 2008, Geneva; twelfth International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations advisers, March 2009, Geneva; Second Review Conference of the State parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, 29 November-December 2009, Cartagena, Colombia.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization provided support to the implementation of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan under the coordination of and in consultation with the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan, from 2006 until

2008. It also financed an emergency aid project during the cholera pandemic in Zimbabwe, in collaboration with UNICEF; provided support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) by operating a mobile clinic, providing primary health-care services, basic drugs and baby formula in Palestine, in 2008 and 2009; financed a stakeholder workshop on the implementation of the ban on anti-personnel mines in the Puntland region, Somalia, in June 2009; and provided emergency aid for Gaza in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2009.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3. Medico International supported a women's social and cultural centre in Sulaimaniya, Iraq, in 2008 and promoted health and social rights of women lacking legal status in Israel, 2008.

Goal 4 and **Goal 5**. The organization supported primary health care in rural communities in Iraq, with a focus on the preventive aspects of women's and child health, in 2006 and 2007; operated a mobile clinic to provide basic drugs and baby formula in Palestine; financed the deficit spending of the rural health programme of the health centre "Gonoshasthaya Kendra" in Bhatshala, Bangladesh, with a focus on child and maternal health.

Goal 5. In cooperation with the Popular Aid for Relief and Development clinic, the organization organized an environmental health programme in Lebanon and provided women's empowerment classes in rural communities and programmes to train women as community health workers.

Goal 6. Medico International supported HIV/AIDS awareness work and psychological support for people with HIV/AIDS in Cuba, and financed a training seminar for the Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association in 2008.

Goal 7. The organization supported integrated community development in rural Nicaragua, including health, water and sanitation, from 2006 to 2009. It also provided support to an environmental health programme in informal Palestinian settlements in South Lebanon, improving drinking water, sanitation and waste removal, in 2007 and 2008.

7. Population Reference Bureau

Special, 2002

I. Introduction

Population Reference Bureau informs people around the world about population, health and the environment and empowers them to use that information to advance the well-being of current and future generations by analysing complex demographic data and research. It builds coalitions and conducts workshops around the world to give key audiences the tools they need to understand, and works to ensure that policymakers in developing countries and the United States rely on sound statistics.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The Bureau focuses its work around four core themes: reproductive health and fertility; children and families; population and the environment; and population futures — ageing, inequality and poverty, migration and urbanization, and gender. We also emphasize two strategic approaches, namely building coalitions and mobilizing civil society. For more than 20 years, the Bureau has hosted a monthly seminar series focused on the policy implications of population issues, and now conducts online discussions on topics ranging from repositioning family planning to innovative contraceptive technology. It empowers people, including researchers, journalists, policymakers and educators, to use information on population, health and the environment to encourage action. The "Pop'Médiafrique" programme, one of several Population Reference Bureau networks located in West Africa, has improved news coverage and has increased the demand for family planning in the region. In addition, the Bureau has trained nearly 500 advocates, health professionals and government workers in Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the past five years.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Bureau supported the global and regional meetings and conferences of the United Nations; mobilized the news media to cover its activities and to improve the quality and quantity of reporting; and analysed complex data and research on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, gender and environmental issues, to provide the most objective, accurate and up-to-date population information.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Bureau sponsored eight women journalists from developing countries at the XVI International AIDS Conference in Toronto, Canada, in August 2006, and 11 journalists from seven countries at a meeting on youth and reproductive health in Maputo. It also sponsored journalists at the "Women Deliver" conference in London in 2007, and at the Fifth African Population Conference, in Arusha in

December 2007. In November 2009, it participated in a conference on "Family planning: Research and best practices", held in Munyonyo, Uganda, sponsored by WHO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In collaboration with WHO headquarters in Geneva and the WHO Regional Office for Africa (WHO/AFRO), the Bureau produced a family planning advocacy toolkit in September 2008. It also provided technical assistance, curriculums and resource materials for a workshop on repositioning family planning, in Burkina Faso, in 2008, which was attended by 38 family planning advocates from eight West African countries. At a WHO/UNFPA regional meeting on family planning for technical officers from francophone West Africa in 2009, the Bureau and WHO/UNFPA organized a joint session for journalists attending a media training course. In collaboration with UNFPA, it produced a book on contraceptive security in 2009, to encourage recommitment to the goals set at the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994 and to the Millennium Development Goals. Since 2002, it has collaborated with the family planning and maternal health staff of UNFPA to compile a database of key demographic, economic and social indicators relevant to UNFPA programme priorities and resource mobilization needs for 163 countries. The database includes indicators. Another joint publication with UNFPA entitled *Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2009/2010*, produced in 2005, was redesigned to facilitate the distribution of regional modules.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

In the last four years, the Bureau produced and widely disseminated a policy brief entitled "Investing in reproductive health to achieve development goals: The Middle East and North Africa" (2005). This policy brief outlines how prioritizing women's reproductive health at the national level would help to accelerate progress in the Middle East and North Africa towards achieving the Goals. Another policy brief on education and delayed childbearing (September 2007) supports Goal 3 and describes adolescent girls' reproductive health risks and how increasing their educational achievement reduces those risks. The policy brief on reproductive health in sub-Saharan Africa (2008) reveals how the region is behind on many of the Goals. Other policy briefs contain information on women, fertility rates and contraceptive methods used in more than 150 countries, a new study on Bangladesh, and valuable information for policymakers, programme planners and journalists on the benefits of family planning, in support of Goals 4 and 5. A guide to sexual and reproductive health in East Africa (2009) contains the latest available data on sexual and reproductive health from five East African countries, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

8. Presbyterian Church USA

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

Presbyterian Church USA has 2.3 million members and over 11,000 congregations in the United States. The organization works through a growing network of global partnerships in child advocacy, health and development, poverty alleviation and peacebuilding, hunger and disaster relief, and environmental justice in 90 countries.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Presbyterian Church USA works to address human and social needs through disaster assistance, hunger alleviation and elimination, international health development, peace education and peacebuilding, and support for the self-development of peoples. Its programmes include: "Self-Development of People", an international network to promote the empowerment of the poor, the oppressed and the disadvantaged; the "Presbyterian Hunger Program", aimed at alleviating hunger and eliminating its causes by combining direct food relief with development assistance; health programmes for the most vulnerable and poor; and the "Presbyterian Disaster Assistance and Hunger Programme", which focuses on the long-term recovery of disaster-affected communities.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization attended the following meetings at Headquarters: (a) the Security Council open debate on post-conflict peacebuilding, May 2008; (b) the United Nations Disarmament Commission, April-May 2009; (c) the Commission on the Status of Women, February-March 2007, February-March 2008 and March 2009; (d) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, May-June 2007; (e) General Assembly interactive thematic dialogue on taking collective action to end human trafficking, May 2009. Participation in other countries includes: (a) Human Rights Council, universal periodic review working group, April 2008, Geneva; (b) United Nations Climate Change Conferences, December 2007, Bali, Indonesia; December 2008, Poznan, Poland; and December 2009, Copenhagen.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization held meetings with the following: (a) United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, October 2006; (b) Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations,

July 2007; (c) Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, July 2007; (d) Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, September 2007; (e) joint meeting with the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Strategic Planning, February 2008; (f) humanitarian assistance and advocacy in cooperation with UNRWA, to help meet basic needs such as food, clean water, medical care and psychosocial assistance in Palestine, 2009.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Provided over 82,500 people with nutritional care.

Goal 4. Provided prenatal, post-natal, dental and infant care to over 1,500 children.

Goal 7. Installed 1,177 latrines.

Presbyterian Church USA was a co-convener of the Millennium Development Goals Campaign side event on NGO investments in the Goals and partnerships at the High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, September 2008. It also convened educational seminars for students and congregation members of all ages on topics relevant to each of the Goals.

9. WinVisible: Women with Visible and Invisible Disabilities

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

WinVisible: Women with Visible and Invisible Disabilities is a disabled people's organization of women from different ethnic backgrounds with visible disabilities such as cerebral palsy and polio and invisible disabilities, such as sickle cell anaemia and cancer.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The main aims of WinVisible are to improve the quality of life of women with disabilities by addressing disadvantage and discrimination and enabling women with disabilities to access their rights and entitlements, and to improve the awareness of intergovernmental, statutory, non-governmental and voluntary bodies, policymakers, the public and the media about the needs and experiences of women with disabilities. WinVisible gathers and disseminates information on these issues to national, regional and local governments and exchanges information internationally with organizations for women with disabilities, such as Women with Disabilities Australia.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization monitors the implementation of the United Nations policy on disabled women/people and holds events to commemorate the International Day of Disabled Persons every year.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3. All our activities aim to protect vulnerable disabled women and girls from sexual and physical abuse.

10. Women Against Rape

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

Women Against Rape is a multiracial grass-roots organization, established in 1976. It is the only organization in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that brings together women who have been raped and women who are seeking asylum after rape.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization aims to expose, prevent and ultimately end all forms of rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, including racist sexual assault. It insists that all women and girls are entitled to official condemnation of and protection from rape, and presses for justice and compensation, as well as resources such as benefits and safe housing, so that women and children can escape from and avoid violence and rebuild their lives. It aims to convince the public, the criminal justice system, legislators and policymakers that the needs and experiences of grass-roots women must become central to policy and practice.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The organization's provision of services is demand-led. One important change over the reporting period was the significant increase in the numbers of women (and their children) being held in immigration detention centres. Another great concern for women who are considering reporting rape to the police is the increasing number of women being taken to court on charges of making "false allegations". Because it is critical that women are not blamed for the low conviction rate for rape (currently 6.5 per cent), the organization has been supporting individual women faced with this charge and campaigning against this dangerous trend.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization: (a) provided advocacy and support services to 30 to 40 women and girls a week who were facing tremendous obstacles in securing the protection, redress and support they need to recover from their ordeals; (b) provided a safe environment for women to talk about what happened; (c) trained counsellors to interview women seeking asylum and to provide reports that document women's experiences, and enabled women to speak out in the media, at public meetings, in local schools and in Parliament about their experiences; (d) pressed for changes in the priority given by authorities and policymakers to tackling sexual violence and for recognition of rape and other torture as grounds for asylum and/or other State protection; (e) insisted on resources being made available so that women can escape from violent situations; (f) conveyed women's demands to the wider public via interviews and articles in local, national and specialized

newspapers and on radio and television. In all its work with rape survivors seeking asylum, the organization sought to utilize international precedents and/or resolutions, including those of United Nations bodies. It pressed the Government to reflect the international condemnation of rape in its decisions on asylum claims from women from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and sought to publicize and utilize Security Council resolution 1820 (2008), which recognizes that "rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide". It also assisted individual women in making submissions to the European Court of Human Rights based on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

All the organization's work promotes United Nations commitments on violence against women, in particular the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and those made subsequently at Beijing+5. However, since its participation in Beijing+5, the organization has not been able to attend United Nations meetings, owing to lack of funds and the demand for its services.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

During the reporting period, the organization continued to receive funding from (and regularly reported back to) the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture for its project, "Finding refuge from rape and other torture", enabling the organization to employ full-time and sessional staff to provide support services to rape survivors who are victims of torture.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3. The organization's authority and expertise were recognized among the public and the media, and at the highest policy and executive levels. In 2006, it produced several publications aimed at ensuring that all survivors, regardless of their background or immigration status, get the information they need in order to pursue the protection and resources needed for recovery. It co-authored a dossier entitled "Misjudging rape: Breaching gender guidelines and international law in asylum appeals" (2006), and published its "rights and information sheet" for survivors seeking asylum. It also collaborated with the All African Women's Group, the Black Women's Rape Action Project and Legal Action for Women, and published a report on an investigation into women's rights violations at the Yarl's Wood Immigration Removal Centre. Two high-profile cases of serial attackers brought to trial in 2009 confirmed the organization's experience that rapists too often go free because of biased and negligent investigations. Women Against Rape organized meetings with senior members of Government and criminal justice agencies and met with senior police officers tasked with reorganizing the specialist police units throughout London. The Director of Public Prosecutions conveyed some of the organization's demands in a letter to Chief Crown Prosecutors nationally, many of which are now being widely implemented.

11. World Information Transfer

General, 2002

I. Introduction

World Information Transfer is a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization that promotes environmental health and literacy. Inspired by the Chernobyl nuclear tragedy, it was formed in 1987 in recognition of the pressing need to provide accurate actionable information about the deteriorating global environment and its effect on human health to opinion leaders, concerned citizens and youth around the world.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization has convened forums where international experts present scientific papers on the growing clinical evidence supporting the link between degrading environments and diminished human health. The conference was convened as a parallel event to the annual meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The organization's scientific work includes: (a) setting up a health and development CD-ROM library for Ukraine, in conjunction with UNDP; (b) providing humanitarian aid to hospitals and orphanages in areas devastated by environmental degradation; (c) internship programme at the United Nations; (d) setting up a scholarship programme for intellectually gifted university students in need of financial assistance to continue their studies in areas related to health and environment.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization participated in the annual conference on health and environment at Headquarters, co-sponsored by the Government of Ukraine and other Member States, with the cooperation of WHO, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Non-Governmental Liaison Service, UNDP (2007 and 2008), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (2006 and 2007), UNICEF (2007) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (2006). The Conference agenda addresses the interrelationship among environmental deterioration, human health and education, particularly within the context of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Commission on Sustainable Development side events: (a) May 2006, "Energy and air pollution: a children's health perspective"; (b) May 2007, "Revisiting Nuclear Energy: Redevelopment since Chernobyl", in collaboration with UNDP and the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations; (c) May 2008, "Renewable

Energy", in collaboration with the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Permanent Mission of Ukraine.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

(a) Participated in a consultation on sustainable development with the High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence, July 2006, Geneva; (b) presented a statement at the informal interactive hearings of the General Assembly with NGOs, civil society organizations and private sector on the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, June 2006, New York; (c) participated in the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Copenhagen, December 2009; (d) participated in an e-discussion on global public health, as part of the preparatory process for the Economic and Social Council annual ministerial review, January-February 2009.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Sent humanitarian aid shipments to affected countries twice annually.

Goal 7. Held annual conferences to bring together experts to educate and inform policymakers, students and the public on environmental issues; prepared world ecology reports as part of school curriculums; and developed the CD-ROM development library described above.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Asian Legal Resource Centre

General, 1998

I. Introduction

The Asian Legal Resource Centre, based in Hong Kong, China, was founded in 1986 and works to assist people in Asia to develop self-reliance and empowerment, through specific legal services and support programmes at the local level.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The Asian Legal Resource Centre aims to promote awareness of rights and remedies under national, regional and international instruments; exchange expertise and experience among human rights organizations and legal resource groups in Asia; engage in research on human rights and provide legal resources in the region; promote the training of lawyers and paralegal workers; and promote the reform of institutions to increase their capacity. The Centre uses a victim-oriented approach, combined with work on structural reforms to prevent human rights abuses and to promote human rights; advocacy work through a community-based approach; and an international approach, taking direction from the United Nations, that is combined with regional- and country-based human rights legislation and rule of law. The Centre coordinates and shares information on legal initiatives in Asia; facilitates the exchange of legal resources in the field of human rights; provides information to the Asian Human Rights Commission; and promotes the Asian Human Rights Charter.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Centre has built on the work of its sister organization, the Asian Human Rights Commission, through regular workshops, meetings and training sessions and ensures the implementation of key United Nations international human rights instruments at the national level. The organization's main output focuses on the analysis and implementation of Member States' human rights obligations under article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Centre has participated in every session of the Human Rights Council held from 2006 to 2009 and submitted numerous statements.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Centre communicates with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council's special procedures and treaty bodies, on

relevant cases. The Centre joined a coalition comprising many leading international human rights NGOs in 2008, and has submitted a number of reports concerning the consideration of States' human rights records under the universal periodic review process, created as part of the Human Rights Council.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. The Centre's work focuses on the impact that the absence of the rule of law and the presence of defective criminal justice systems has on poverty.

III. Additional information

The Centre commemorates Human Rights Day by giving awards to victims of human rights abuses and commemorates also the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture.

2. Associação de Mulheres Contra a Violência

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

Associação de Mulheres Contra a Violência (Association of Women against Violence) is an independent and not-for-profit non-governmental organization that works within a human rights perspective.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The Association aims to: build resources with a feminist and human rights perspective for victims and survivors of violence and injustice; provide community services through advocacy and counselling centres; lobby and advocate for human rights and for the recognition of violence against women as gender-based violence in the political agenda at the international, regional, national and local levels; and empower women, young people and children through NGOs and various platforms.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The mission of the Association was changed by an amendment to its constitution approved by its general assembly on 20 November 2008, to include the promotion of human rights including the rights of women, young people and children.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Association promotes United Nations human rights goals at two levels: directly by participating in United Nations meetings and indirectly by participating at regional, national and local initiatives.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Association participated in meetings held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, during the fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in 2008 and the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in 2009.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Association collaborated in the survey of civil society organizations undertaken by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3. The Association promoted women's rights through the Portuguese Platform for Women's Rights which is a social, cultural and humanist non-governmental organization.

3. Association of Former Diplomats of China

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

The Association of Former Diplomats of China is composed of former Chinese ambassadors, counsellors and other diplomats, with a membership of over 2,500 individuals.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The Association promotes cultural exchanges at home and abroad through such activities as forums and bazaars, in collaboration with foreign embassies in Beijing, representative offices of United Nations organizations and other international organizations based in the Chinese capital. It organizes activities to benefit women and children, to promote environmental protection and poverty alleviation and provide relief to victims of natural disasters. The Association also works with

non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to promote such activities.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Association attended the twenty-third session of the General Assembly of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, held in Geneva in December 2007 and the side events organized by the China NGO Network for International Exchanges during the United Nations Climate Change Conference, held in Copenhagen in December 2009.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Major actions taken by the Association were the following: (a) in support of Goal 2, the Association financed annual tuition fees for 1,059 school dropouts and needy students; and (b) in support of Goal 6, the Association provided assistance to 36 women with breast cancer.

C. Additional information

The Association made donations through charity sales for disaster relief of earthquake victims in Sichuan Province, China, in 2008. It also promoted the exchange of visits between the Association and the Association of Retired Ambassadors of Pakistan, in 2006, the Korean Council on Foreign Relations of the Republic of Korea, in 2009 and the Association of Russian Diplomats of the Russian Federation, also in 2009.

4. Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights is an independent, Palestinian, non-profit organization based in Bethlehem in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The Center works primarily in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in the Middle East region.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The Center aims to end the forcible displacement of Palestinians, and seek rights-based, durable solutions and reparations for internally displaced persons through international law. Our mandate and mission is to empower and work with other civil society organizations and local, regional and international actors to further this aim. The Center's programme consists of three main components: capacity-building for communities, international outreach and support and research. The Center works with the Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations Network, the Habitat International Coalition, the Child Rights Information Network, the European coordinating committee of NGOs on Palestine and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, among others.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The Center has expanded its work to include improved community-level capacity-building initiatives.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Center's work includes: (a) research projects on the forced displacement of Palestinians, a survey of Palestinian refugees and internally displaced persons and studies on the role of international law in addressing the Palestinian refugee issue; (b) law courses for Palestinian students focusing on an international law-based approach to the Palestinian refugee question, including refugee law; and (c) a joint study by the Center and the Israeli association Zochrot for the practical implementation of the return of Palestinian refugees to their properties that are now located in Israel.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Center submits statements at sessions of the Human Rights Council every year. It co-organized side events at Council sessions in 2006 and in 2009. It contributed to the universal periodic review of Israel, held in Geneva in December 2008. In 2009, the Center briefed 10 special rapporteurs, in preparation for their combined report on Israel's military operations in the Gaza Strip. The Center attended, among other events, the International Conference on Palestinian Refugees, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, on 29 and 30 April 2008 and the Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, also held at the headquarters of UNESCO in September 2008.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In December 2006, the Center facilitated the establishment of a technical working group on the Register of Damage and contributed to regular updates about the forced displacement of Palestinians to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for its monthly "Humanitarian Monitor". Since 2006, the Center has contributed to statements to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and participated in annual consultations between UNHCR and NGOs.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Through its work, the Center contributes to Goals 1, 7 and 8.

5. Brazilian Foundation of America

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

Brazilian Foundation of America provides benefits to Brazilian communities in the United States of America and abroad and assists other non-profit organizations in the United States, Brazil and other countries to set up and implement projects to aid children.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The Foundation works in partnership with educational NGOs, the private sector and individuals to implement self-sustaining programmes, in the form of work cooperatives or associations, and to share these programmes with other organizations. The organization aims to further charitable activities and promote education, sports and other activities through grants, funding and financial assistance to various individuals, institutions and organizations.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Foundation participated in several conferences at the United Nations in New York. In partnership with the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations, the Foundation, with the Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Organization, organized two summits, in June 2009, on the development of new technologies and sustainability.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Foundation is working with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), in Brazil, to install an irrigation system in the desert of Ceará.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goals 1 and 2. The Foundation is providing at least one meal a day for kids in school.

Goal 3. The Foundation provides training to poor communities in such skills as cooking, baking, arts and crafts and soap making, in order to enable women to become self-sufficient.

Goals 4 and 5. The Foundation organized medical clinics in the local communities.

Goal 6. The Foundation is working with local municipal agencies to organize workshops on preventing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other diseases. On HIV/AIDS, the Foundation works with the local hospitals in Fortaleza, Brazil, and distributes condoms.

Goals 7 and 8. The Foundation is working in collaboration with UNEP and the Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Organization to implement projects on environmental sustainability.

6. Canadian Race Relations Foundation

Special, 2002

I. Introduction

The Canadian Race Relations Foundation was created by the Government of Canada in 1996 to reaffirm the principles of justice and equality for all in Canada.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The purpose of the Foundation, as defined by the Canadian Race Relations Foundation Act 1991, is to facilitate throughout Canada the development, sharing and application of knowledge and expertise in order to contribute to the elimination of racism and all forms of racial discrimination in Canadian society. The Foundation (a) undertakes research and data collection on racial issues; (b) provides information about race relations to public, private and educational institutions and libraries; (c) facilitates consultations on race relations policies, programmes and research; (d) promotes race relations training in the development of professional standards; (e) increases public awareness of racism and racial discrimination; and (f) collaborates with business, labour, voluntary, community and other organizations, as well as all levels of government, in instituting and supporting programmes and activities.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The Foundation has suspended a number of initiatives on community organizations and research projects, due to financial restrictions, but introduced a new programme in 2009, focusing on partnerships with the Canadian Human Rights Commission, the Ontario Human Rights Commission and the National Film Board of Canada.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

None, owing to financial limitations.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3. The Foundation supported the production of a video documentary as part of the Women's Intercultural Network project, by recording the experiences of women immigrants. The video was developed as an educational tool for high school students. The Foundation is undertaking research on immigrant women negotiating Canadian work cultures, to unveil how issues of race and gender influence employment opportunities for immigrant women.

7. Centre for the World Religions

Special, 2002

I. Introduction

Centre for the World Religions has 45,987 members from 15 countries. The majority of the funding is raised through membership fees and donations from individuals, groups and national chapters.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organizational aims focus on universal brotherhood, global spirituality, love in action, love in spirit and sharing religious cultural activities. The Centre's work includes supporting the following: a needy person care programme (Sunset Project), an eye hospital (lens operations), mobile hospitals, elementary education (free education), a pollution control unit, reforesting initiatives, tree-planting camps with 50,000 trees planted per year, the distribution of free food and clothes, a retreat centre for interfaith studies in Germany, conferences and the publication of magazines and books.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Centre undertakes the following actions: awareness-building through peace initiatives related to the work of the United Nations, countering religious extremism through interfaith research, dialogue and spiritual practice and poverty eradication. The Centre seeks to contribute to the ongoing dialogue between religion and science through the meditation research project. The organization also has a programme on malaria prevention in Ghana.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Centre has attended NGO briefings at the United Nations Headquarters, communications workshops on expanding outreach and communications by partnering with UNESCO and the Town Hall Meeting of the sixty-second Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Sunset Project for the elderly and needy people in India, Nepal and Pakistan, including the provision of free clothing, food and medicines for 25,000 people, is an example of the Centre's work in line with the Goals. Between 2007 and 2009, the Centre took part in panel discussions at global warming seminars held in Austria, Germany, India, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States.

8. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority

Special, 2002

I. Introduction

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, the single largest African-American women's organization in the United States, is a private, non-profit organization whose purpose is to provide assistance and support through established programmes in communities throughout the world.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

In 2009, the Sorority contributed to the work of the United Nations through Delta Day at the United Nations by sponsoring a symposium on an overview of the global aspects of violence against women in a human rights crisis.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Sorority participated in meetings of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, during the reporting period. Representatives of the Sorority also participated in the sixty-first Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations held in Paris, from 3 to 5 September 2008.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Sorority works extensively with the Commission on the Status of Women, the United Nations Foundation and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 2. In December 2009, a delegation of members and supporters travelled to South Africa and Swaziland to support the Sorority's educational efforts in the region.

Goal 5. The Sorority actively provides financial and other support to Mary Help of the Sick Mission Hospital, Kenya, where it provides affordable prenatal and post-natal care, nutritional education, child immunization and family planning.

9. DiploFoundation

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

DiploFoundation is a non-profit organization based in Malta, with offices in Geneva and Belgrade.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The mission of the Foundation is to strengthen the meaningful participation of all stakeholders, particularly from developing and least developed countries, in diplomatic practice and international relations. Its activities include training, education and capacity-building programmes. From 2006 to 2009, 1,019 participants from 180 countries around the world participated in the Foundation's online courses. The research work focuses on contemporary topics in diplomacy.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The Foundation signed a memorandum of understanding with the Governments of Malta, Mexico and Switzerland to initiate online diplomatic training.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Activities included: a workshop on managing multilateral complexities for certain permanent missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva; an online course on diplomacy; and the Internet governance capacity-building programme, based on an online course. The Foundation hosted an international conference on climate change diplomacy in Malta, in February 2008.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Foundation sponsored information and communications technology (ICT) specialists from developing countries to attend the inaugural meeting of the United Nations Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development, held in Kuala Lumpur in June 2006; conducted workshops at the Internet Governance Forum, held in Athens in October and November 2006, in Hyderabad, India, in December 2008, and in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt in November 2009; and attended the first International Telecommunication Union regional forum on the information and communications technology sector, in October 2009.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Foundation (a) conducted a training course on Internet governance in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, in Addis Ababa, in 2006; (b) delivered a presentation at an ICT for Development conference, in Tallinn, in 2006, organized by UNDP; (c) signed an agreement with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to jointly deliver a capacity-building course on a universal legal framework against terrorism in 2008; and (d) worked with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to deliver three capacity-building programmes on international cooperation to counter terrorism.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 7. The Foundation launched a climate change capacity development programme to help small and developing States to participate meaningfully in climate change.

Goal 8. The Foundation implemented a Roma diplomacy capacity development project, with the European Roma Information Office, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and research between the Roma and human rights activists.

19. Egyptian Organization for Human Rights

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

The Egyptian Organization for Human Rights was founded in 1985 and is one of the oldest non-governmental organizations in Cairo. The organization has a national membership of 2,300 people and 17 provincial branches located throughout Egypt.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization is a non-profit NGO working within the framework of the principles established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all other international human rights instruments, regardless of the identity or the affiliation of the victim(s) or of the violator(s). It acts against both governmental and non-governmental human rights violations. The organization is part of the international and Arab human rights movement and cooperates with the United Nations and its bodies concerned with human rights, as well as international and regional organizations for human rights. The organization adopts peaceful methods to promote and defend human rights.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization took action in the following ways: (a) in November 2009, the organization called upon the Government to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on terrorism and human rights; and (b) in August 2009, the organization presented a report on the human rights situation in Egypt to the universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization participated in: (a) the United Nations third biennial meeting of States to consider the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York in July 2008, and delivered an oral statement on the effect of small weapons on the human rights situation in Egypt; and (b) the twelfth session of the Human Rights Council, in Geneva, in 2009, and presented a written intervention on poverty and economical rights in Egypt.

11. Imamia Medics International

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

Imamia Medics International serves disadvantaged communities internationally by providing low- or no-cost access to quality health care, public health information and humanitarian relief to regions affected by disaster and crisis.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization aims to conduct research in health care and education and provide medical relief during emergencies.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The organization's membership has expanded to various cities of India, Iraq, Ireland, Pakistan and the United States.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization has regularly participated in intergovernmental forums at the United Nations.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Representatives attended and participated at several events held at United Nations Headquarters, among which: (a) the Civil Society Development Forum of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, in October 2009; (b) the meeting of the Peacebuilding Commission Working Group on lessons learned, in May 2009; (c) annual sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women; and (d) Department of Public Information briefings for NGOs. In Geneva, the organization attended the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council from 6 to 9 July 2009.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization co-sponsors events and meetings with United Nations representatives.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. The organization provided medical education and training to 5,800 individuals in the medical field, nutritional care to 9,468 children and nutritional training to 18,900 mothers and caregivers.

Goal 3. The organization provided medical education and training for 2,200 women.

Goal 4. The organization designed a programme for infants and children with developmental disabilities in Iraq.

Goal 5. A total of 25,000 expectant mothers were given prenatal care and 126,240 community midwives were trained with the support of the organization.

Goal 6. The organization established 3,200 free HIV/AIDS screening, treatment and counselling camps, as well as cardiac screening and treatment camps for 4,800 people.

Goal 8. The organization provided medical education for 2,800 youths and organized free screening and treatment camps at community-based centres and the organization's own clinics.

12. Mujer para la Mujer

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

Mujer para la Mujer was born as a response to the issues currently faced by women, such as violence, poverty, family disintegration and lack of opportunities. The organization works to develop programmes and activities that drive and foster women's equitable and active participation in their environment, and that protect women from the risks of alcoholism, drug addiction, undesired pregnancies and domestic violence and promote human rights.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization aims to work with women who are in vulnerable situations, the purpose is to encourage women's participation in different social environments and to grant them the necessary means to achieve this. The activities focus on:

(a) a centre for women in urban areas, which assists women in vulnerable situations by organizing self-improvement courses to prevent domestic violence and workshops to foster self-employment and economic self-sufficiency;

(b) a centre for women in rural areas in the municipality of Tapalpa, Jalisco, Mexico, to provide access to services for female heads of household. The Centre organizes workshops to train women on potential income-earning activities based in their homes by using natural resources and raw materials from the region and to help women to form cooperatives, focusing on the production of marmalades, baked goods and handicrafts, all of which are supported by public-private partnerships;

(c) Collaboration with the mass media, with the purpose of highlighting women-focused issues and promoting women as opinion leaders.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization is concerned about the well-being of women in Mexico, in particular those who are vulnerable to situations of violence or victims of violence. It has organized conferences and meetings to inform the public about its work and shed light on the plight of women through participation in various conferences of the United Nations. It has established, for this purpose, a coalition with other non-governmental organizations, in order to generate greater momentum and action on these issues and has advised other Mexican NGOs to apply for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, such as Misión Mujer and Vida y Familia de Guadalajara.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Representatives of the organization: (a) attended the fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York in February and March 2007; (b) lobbied delegates of different countries at the fifty-second session of the Commission, held in New York in February and March 2008 and at the fifty-third session of the Commission, also held in New York, in March 2009; (c) participated in the ninety-third session of the Human Rights Committee, held in Geneva, in July 2008; (d) attended the meeting of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, held in Vienna in November 2008; and (e) participated in a meeting of the Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods at its thirty-fourth session, held in Geneva, in December 2008.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization visited the office of UNIFEM in Mexico City, in order to introduce its work and to explore opportunities for closer collaboration with UNIFEM.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Specific programmes were designed for diverse communities of the municipality of Tapalpa, Jalisco, in which women were trained in such skills as bottling jam, preparing canned foods and marketing them both within and outside of the municipality. The total number of persons who benefited from such programmes was recorded as 394 women (directly) and 369 families (indirectly).

Goal 2. Programmes were designed to motivate parents and women who attend the centres, both in urban and rural areas, to prevent their children from dropping out of school. A total of 397 children benefited directly, and through them, 149 families benefited indirectly.

Goal 3. At schools, universities, conferences and institutes, the organization designed and organized courses, workshops and forums on the topic of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and provided support to governmental institutions to disseminate such programmes.

Goal 5. The organization promoted free health fairs for all beneficiaries of the centres and provided medical referrals for women, when required. In addition, the organization designed conferences and training courses on health issues, which were implemented by a group of nutritionists. A total of 394 women benefited from this initiative.

13. National Center for State Courts

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

The National Center for State Courts is a private, non-profit organization. It was founded 40 years ago to share information about and advocate for organizational and technical innovations in judicial systems throughout the United States and in developing countries. The Center serves as the secretariat to almost all professional associations providing support to the United States' state court systems. Launched in 1992, the international outreach of the Center (NCSC International) applies the expertise it has developed during its four decades of practical experience in promoting independent, transparent and efficient judiciaries to assist counterparts abroad in implementing the full range of interventions encompassed by justice sector modernization efforts, through technical assistance and consulting services, training programmes and information dissemination. NCSC International has implemented projects in over 30 countries, funded by individual Governments, as well as by the United States Agency for International Development, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State of the United States, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and UNDP.

Aims and purposes of the organization

NCSC International has worked in countries with civil and common law systems, Sharia-based systems and traditional settlement systems. The International Visitors Educational Programme is an important part of NCSC International. The programme hosts 300 to 500 judges and justice system officials annually. It provides training through a combination of briefings and seminars on the United States justice system, including through in-depth courses and study tours. In addition to maintaining its core competencies in court administration and judicial reform, NCSC International engages in broader justice sector interventions, including those in fragile States with weak or divided democratic institutions, through a results-oriented and highly participatory approach involving stakeholders in analysing problems, setting priorities and selecting sustainable solutions. The Center has a number of tools, including a software system, CourTools, that can be customized to provide justice

system agencies with quick assistance that builds upon international lessons and standards in a way that fits local conditions. Furthermore, the Center developed a platform for an integrated, automated court case management system for the rapid implementation of customized case management functions, that can be implemented on a single-server personal computer, or through a Web-based application service. Another tool that courts worldwide can use to assess and improve the quality and administration of justice is the International Framework for Court Excellence. The Framework was developed over an 18-month period by a multinational consortium that includes the National Center for State Courts, the Federal Judicial Center, the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration and the Subordinate Courts of Singapore, with assistance from the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice, Spring Singapore and the World Bank.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A staff representative of the Center attended the sixteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, held from 23 to 27 April 2007 in Vienna, and served as a panel member for an NGO discussion on United Nations standards and norms. The session was jointly organized by the International League for Human Rights and the National Center for State Courts.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

A representative of the Center attended the sixty-first annual conference of the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations on the theme "Reaffirming human rights for all: The Universal Declaration at 60", held from 3 to 5 September 2008 in Paris.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

From 2006 to 2009, the Center worked with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti to conduct a range of justice sector strengthening activities. These activities included: (a) developing prosecutor guidelines and training prosecutors in every jurisdiction of the country on the guidelines; (b) supporting court clerks in drafting legislation regulating the status of their profession; and (c) developing a criminal case registry and tracking system; and establishing a programme to provide legal aid to the indigent. The Center's Kosovo Justice Support Program 2007-2010, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, maintains regular communication and coordinated efforts with UNDP and other donor agencies to serve minority communities.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 2. The Kosovo Justice Support Program developed colouring books for students in primary school. Model courts under the Program will be able to disseminate around 5,000 copies of the colouring book series.

Goal 3. The Center's rule of law project for strengthening the independence of the judiciary and citizen access to justice in Lebanon, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, provides technical assistance to judicial training institutes, courts and bar associations in Lebanon. In addition, the Center's small grants programme supports an association for universities in Lebanon that organizes advocacy campaigns to educate women who are victims of abuse about their rights and is opening an office to provide legal advice. The Kosovo Justice Support Program worked with the Kosovo Judges Association, the Kosovo Chamber of Advocates and the Kosovo Public Prosecutors' Association to develop strategic plans to increase the participation of minorities and women in the justice system. From 2007 to 2009, the Center led the efforts of Project Passport, a United States programme with funding from the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice, to define the essential elements of a domestic violence protection order and to establish protocols for the automated exchange of this information across state and jurisdictional lines. In 2009, the Center established the Jane Bolin Fellowship, in collaboration with the College of William and Mary to support the advancement of women and racial and ethnic minorities in the field of law and judicial administration.

Goal 4. The Center advocates for United States legislation in the following areas: an international treaty for the enforcement of child support and other forms of family maintenance; improvement of the handling of domestic violence cases by the courts; court oversight of abuse and neglect cases; and efforts to find safe and stable homes for children who have entered the foster care system.

Goal 6. In conjunction with the United States Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Center developed a resource guide for courts to ensure continuity of operations during natural disasters and pandemics.

Goal 7. In 2009, the Center developed the guide to "green" courthouses and provided that information to the National Association for Court Management, whose national and international members manage courts throughout the United States and the world.

Goal 8. The Center's rule of law project (for strengthening the independence of the judiciary and citizen access to justice) in Lebanon, has partnered with the Beirut court system to improve court administration practices and procedures for enforcing judgements.

14. Parliamentarians for Global Action

General, 1998

I. Introduction

Parliamentarians for Global Action was established in 1978 in Washington, D.C., by legislators from Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, to bring into force an international treaty against nuclear testing and to support the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by working closely with the United Nations multilateral system. The organization informs, convenes and mobilizes parliamentarians in support of the United Nations through its work in population, development, peace and international law.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization promotes its mission for peace, democracy, the rule of law, human rights, sustainable development and population issues by informing, convening and mobilizing parliamentarians to realize these goals. Its projects and programmes focus on important global issues that no country acting alone can resolve. The organization generates consensus among lawmakers on treaties and their implementation, in terms of such issues as reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, disarmament, international justice and the environment. In its methodology, the promotion of international treaties and political agreements is achieved by legislators working with Governments, experts and parliamentary staff in close liaison with the United Nations and civil society. The organization has worked to enhance the work of existing official parliamentary bodies and to create new parliamentary initiatives at the national, regional and international levels.

B. Significant changes in the organization

Between 2006 and 2009, the organization welcomed new members from Bahrain, Chad, the Comoros, the Cook Islands, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Kiribati, the Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nicaragua, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saint Lucia and Vanuatu. As of January 2007, provincial legislators have become eligible to apply for membership. This will enable the organization to expand its membership base while also undertaking advocacy work at the local level. Also in 2007, the organization established a foundation in The Hague, the Netherlands, to strengthen its work with international judicial institutions.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization contributed by: (a) organizing a meeting on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, entitled "The role of parliamentarians in achieving alignment: health and economic growth in the Americas", held in Washington, D.C., in May

2008; (b) submitting recommendations at the third High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra, in September 2008; (c) conducting a seminar on peacebuilding and arms and the new Peacebuilding Commission, in collaboration with the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations, in June 2006; (d) organizing regional parliamentary workshops on small arms and light weapons, held in Dakar in February and March 2006 and in Tbilisi in June 2006, as part of joint projects with UNDP on building the capacity of national parliaments to effectively address small arms issues; (e) convening its thirty-first annual forum, on the environment and energy management, held at the United States Congress, in Washington D.C., in October 2009, in collaboration with UNEP; (f) participating at the eighth and ninth International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific, held in Colombo, in August 2007 and in Bali, Indonesia, in August 2009; (g) convening its twenty-eighth annual forum, on human security, and the fourth session of the Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the International Criminal Court, held in Tokyo in December 2006, its thirtieth annual forum, on strengthening democratic institutions, accountability and the rule of law, and the fifth session of the Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the International Criminal Court, held in Santo Domingo, in October 2008.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization participated at the 2006 United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. In October 2007, it participated at the United Nations High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held at United Nations Headquarters, and at a satellite round-table event on financing for development. In December 2007, the organization sent a delegation to the third meeting of the States parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, held at United Nations Headquarters, and to a satellite round-table discussion on the theme of "Migrant workers, their families and their health: how can Governments work together to address this issue?", held at the headquarters of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), New York. In October 2009, the organization participated in the International Parliamentarians Conference on the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Addis Ababa, and organized by UNFPA. In December 2009, a delegation from the organization attended the fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Copenhagen.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization received annual funding from UNFPA and cooperated with the Fund from 2006 to 2009 on sustainable development, health and population programmes. In 2006, the organization received funding from UNDP and the World Health Organization for its work to address HIV/AIDS policy in South Asia. It has participated in parliamentary conferences, steering committees and strategy meetings organized by UNFPA, from 2006 to 2009, to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The

organization co-hosted workshops in New York, in 2008 and 2009, with the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of France, Mexico and the Netherlands.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. The organization's twenty-ninth annual forum, on the theme "Poverty and unemployment: root causes of migration", was held in Abuja in November 2007. Members addressed the ratification of conventions to protect the human labour rights of all migrants and urged support for international standards and agreements on preventing, eradicating and punishing the trafficking and enslavement of humans.

Goal 3. The organization participated in a regional seminar on the International Criminal Court and gender justice, held in Santiago in March 2007. The organization also held a strategy session on women's empowerment, in Washington D.C., in October 2009, in order to engage women legislators on the Millennium Development Goals, reproductive health, the economic empowerment of women and legal rights. The organization's work in Pakistan in 2009 focused on restoring education for girls in Swat.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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I. Action aides aux familles démunies

Special consultative status granted in 2002

I. Introduction

Impoverishment is on the increase, particularly in rural areas, placing people in an unprecedented state of poverty and in very precarious conditions; this is especially true for women and girls.

A. Aims of the organization

AAFD is a non-governmental organization that has been in consultative status since 2002. Its aims are to: ensure the socio-occupational integration of young people; educate its members; improve the living conditions of the underprivileged; combat AIDS; eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; fight all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls; and to contribute to a healthy environment in order to prevent childhood diseases.

B. Changes that have had a significant impact on the organization's vision

AAFD has set up a branch in Lomé, which has been operating since 3 July 2006. AAFD is a member of the NGO Working Group on Girls (UNICEF).

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Since it was granted special consultative status, AAFD has been participating in briefings, forums and cultural activities and in the celebration of international days. In 2008, it was chosen by the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to make a statement in the Commission on Sustainable Development on why women are said to be most affected by desertification; it also gave a presentation.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Despite its meagre resources, AAFD has participated in a number of summits, briefings, forums and conferences held in Geneva and in New York. It attended the forum on civil society and the private sector and the Economic and Social Council high-level dialogue. It participated, with UNICEF, in a forum on female genital mutilation and its consequences for women's health, especially in Africa. It participates each year in all the meetings organized by the Division for the Advancement of Women and has participated in the forums organized by FAO on food security and water.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

AAFD cooperates with the Conference on Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, UNICEF, the Department of Public Information, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the United Nations University, UNESCO, the Economic and Social Council, the Division for Social Policy and Development, the MDG campaign, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The steps taken by AAFD in the context of support for the Millennium Development Goals relate to: eradicating extreme p verty and hunger and creating decent small jobs, they are designed to facilitate access of farmers to land; modernize agriculture; create primary schools which introduce our national languages, educate girls and introduce them to science; raise public awareness about condom use; create community development centres to help pregnant women; combat all sorts of violence and discrimination against women; facilitate access to water and eliminate export taxes on local products in developing countries.

2. Architectes de l'urgence

Special consultative status granted in 2006

I. Introduction

Ever since it was set up, in 2001, Architectes de l'urgence has been working to provide emergency assistance to people facing difficulties as a result of natural or technological disasters or conflicts.

Aims of the organization

The foundation, Architectes de l'urgence, organizes field work involving architects and engineers in the service of people in need. It helps train local people by imparting its own knowledge about architecture so that they can be involved in their own reconstruction. It seeks to: (a) bring architects' skills to help people who have endured natural, technological or human disasters; (b) help rebuild decent and lasting housing and also essential infrastructure (schools, hospitals, water towers, roads); (c) help restart the economy by promoting the use of local materials with a view to encouraging sustainable development; (d) preserving and promoting the architectural, historical and cultural heritage of the world and safeguarding the environment; (e) supporting and developing the architects' commitment to humanity and encouraging the training of local actors. It has intervened in 26 countries: in Algeria, Bangladesh, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Martinique, Morocco, Romania and Turkey, in the context of assistance and reconstruction programmes, and in Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, the

Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka, in the context of emergency missions followed by development and reconstruction programmes.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The foundation's projects are part of a genuine participatory approach that includes the local population. These transfers of skills help to raise the awareness of local workers, architects and engineers and thereby ensure that the labour force learns the basic principles of construction and how a building site should be organized.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

The foundation operates with an eye to promoting sustainable development and risk mitigation and draws up programmes that are suited not only to the technical and architectural context but also to the social, environmental and cultural context.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

The foundation has carried out projects relating to sanitation and water supply with UNICEF, projects relating to housing for refugee populations with UNHCR and large-scale projects relating to earthquake-proof construction with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in several large-scale projects in Haiti.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Close adherence to the development goals set by the Economic and Social Council is a priority for the foundation. It emphasizes economic and social integration in order to revitalize the local economy: using local materials and know-how, employing local workers and contracting local small and medium-sized businesses. The foundation's approach is in keeping with strict respect for human rights, equality between the sexes and the fight against poverty and desertion of villages. It contributes to primary education by building or restoring schools — including schools for girls — and training centres for women and health centres. It has built or rehabilitated domestic reservoirs, water retention basins and water towers as well as sanitation infrastructures.

3. Association internationale de lutte contre la pauvreté et pour le développement

Special consultative status granted in 2002

I. Introduction

The Association internationale de lutte contre la pauvreté et pour le développement (AIPED) has its headquarters in Dakar. Geographical distribution: Africa (Senegal, Madagascar, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger); Europe: (Belgium, Italy, France,

Spain); America: (United States of America, Latin America). Affiliated associations: Focus Development Association (Madagascar) and others.

Aims of the organization

AIPED was established to combat the scourge of poverty, to promote sustainable development and respect for the environment and to participate in a future of world peace and justice. In order to achieve those aims, AIPED organizes seminars, conferences and workshops; analyses and audits programmes and projects already carried out; develops and popularizes strategic frameworks and programmes; initiates vocational training programmes; publishes reports on poverty, development and a culture of peace; takes part in awareness-raising campaigns on poverty; and participates in conflict prevention.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Organized a seminar to disseminate the Ministerial Declaration on Africa of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in July 2001 in Dakar and in 2002 in Niamey; organized a seminar to disseminate the poverty reduction strategy paper to those living in the suburbs of Dakar and villages in Senegal; documentary on the experience of the NGO, N'Dem Villagers' Association, from the Diourbel region in Senegal; made a short film entitled "SOS Sangoulé"; exhibition of inventions by Senegalese researchers; concert on the theme of combating poverty at the Montreuil Festival; worked with the Italian General Confederation of Enterprises, Professional Occupations and Self-employment (CONFCOMMERCIO), to provide on-site training for foreigners with a view to integrating them into the workforce; worked with the association, Franche Comté Solidaire, to combat poverty in 2005; took steps to encourage a partnership between the Ministry of Livestock and the Cooperative Union (COOPEX Montbéliarde) concerning livestock; framework agreement 2006 between the Ministry of Livestock, COOPEX, the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA), the Committee of Integrated Development of Lambaye (CODIL) and AIPED.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Participated in the round-table meeting of July 2007 in Geneva on "Poverty eradication — making it happen"; participated in the annual NGO session (September 2004); participated in the seminar on capacity-building for the informal regional network (UN-NGO-IRENE) which saw the establishment of the informal network of African NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in January 2002; participation in the July 2001 session concerning the ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration on Africa on the theme of "The role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development".

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

Joint meeting with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on regulating migration flows (May 2007, Geneva).

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Study on possibility of developing a refrigeration project, aimed at maintaining pharmaceutical products at a given temperature to protect them from overheating. The use of solar energy is envisaged by this system at the intermediary, storage stage and at the final stage in vaccination centres (static or mobile).

4. Centre Europe-tiers monde

General consultative status granted in 1998

I. Introduction

The Centre Europe-tiers monde was founded in 1970 within the framework of the Association du Foyer John Knox and became independent on 17 June 1975. It has a very extensive network of partners throughout the world (over 120) and seeks to promote discussion on economic, social, cultural, civil and political development in the North as well as in the South.

Aims of the organization

The Centre aims to increase understanding of development problems and create an awareness of the need for greater commitment by world society, especially to the protection and promotion of all aspects of human rights of every kind. To achieve these objectives, it has the support of its network (more than 120 partner organizations in both North and South) and of its members (about 400 individual and collective members).

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

As part of its programme of work, the Centre has been particularly active in encouraging transnational societies to respect international standards, providing oral or written statements on several occasions. At the eighth session (2006) of the Working Group on the working methods and activities of transnational corporations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the Centre helped to draft the document entitled "The role of the State in the guarantee of human rights with reference to the activities of transnational corporations and other business entities". It has regularly taken the floor during sessions of the Human Rights Council and the Working Group and has also published a book entitled *Quel développement? Quelle coopération internationale?* (2007) and a booklet entitled *The Right to Development* (2007). It organized an international public symposium on the topic, International cooperation, development, development aid ... What are we really

talking about? (7-9 December 2007, Geneva). It also made a detailed presentation on the Declaration on the Right to Development at an international seminar on debt and human rights organized in Brussels in October 2007. In 2008, it published a discussion paper entitled, "The draft Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights". It was very active during the establishment of the new mechanisms for the Human Rights Council; it published *The Human Rights Council and its Mechanisms* in 2008. It also published a book entitled *Sortir le droit international du placard* (2008) on the relevance of the Charter of the United Nations.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

The Centre has worked in various ways with the United Nations and its agencies, particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies, but also the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. In connection with the human rights bodies it made 74 statements on human rights mechanisms between 2006 and 2009; and it organized or made statements at more than a dozen conferences within the framework of the Human Rights Council.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

The Centre regularly cooperates with the United Nations agencies and bodies. Its cooperation takes various forms (participation in meetings, consultation, making statements) and with some of them (the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies), it does so on a sustained basis. It took part in the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on debt management (19-23 November 2007 in Geneva) and the seventh annual meeting of civil society organization focal points of international organizations (29 and 30 June 2009 in Geneva). It participated in substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council in July 2007 and July 2009, held in Geneva. It cooperated intensively with United Nations bodies and mechanisms in human rights matters: by transmitting its comments and observations or inviting them to make statements; by attending and actively participating in the meetings of various working groups; and by publicizing the activities of these bodies and mechanisms.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Centre is very involved in campaigns promoting economic, social and cultural rights initiated by the United Nations in relation to the MDGs. It contributed particularly to the promotion of Goal 1: through its publications, *The Right to Water* (2009), *The Rights of Peasants* (2009), *The Global Food Crisis and the Right to Food* (2008); Goal 2: by publishing *The Right to Education* and organizing an information campaign on that right; Goal 6: through its publications, *The Right to Health* (2006), *The Right to Housing* (2007) and a book for the general public, *La Santé pour tous! Se réapproprier Alma Ata* (2007); Goal 7, through its publication, *Transboundary Transfers of Toxic Wastes and Their Effect on Human Rights* (2009);

Goal 8: through its publications, *The Right to Development* (2007) and *Debt and Human Rights* (2007), and a book for the general public, *What Development? What International Cooperation?* (2007) and the trilingual global campaign manual, "Let's investigate debt! Manual for auditing third-world debt" (2006, in French, English, Spanish).

5. Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples

Special consultative status granted in 2002

I. Introduction

The Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples (CIRAC) has observer status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which is based in Banjul. It is affiliated to the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) through the Coordination of African Human Rights NGOs.

Aims of the organization

To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights through a better knowledge of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and international human rights instruments by way of seminars, workshops and conferences aimed at raising public awareness.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council in Geneva; participated in Geneva, on 17 September 2008, in the UNCTAD hearing with civil society and the private sector; participated in the eighth special session on the situation of human rights in the East of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 28 November 2008 and in the Regional Preparatory Meeting for Africa for the Durban Review Conference held in Abuja; participated in the first international forum of African civil society on economic integration in Africa, held in Merowe (northern Sudan), from 15 to 17 January 2009; and participated in the international mission to monitor the presidential elections in Mauritania, from 10 to 24 July 2009.

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

Socio-economic, humanitarian and development activities: participated in the Connect Africa Summit organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in October 2007 in Kigali; participated in the work of the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore in Geneva from 22 September to 1 October

2009: participated (with a written contribution) in the UNCTAD Public Symposium entitled "The global economic crisis and development — the way forward" (Geneva, 18-19 May 2009).

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: in June 2007 and July 2009, CIRAC organized events to raise funds and collect books for the restoration of two primary schools in the south-west of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Goal 7: CIRAC organized three information and awareness-raising sessions on HIV/AIDS screening for single mothers from 12 to 17 February 2006 in Kinshasa. CIRAC made an appeal, on 26 December 2008, for a democratic change, upholding human rights and freedoms, in Guinea.

6. Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers

Special consultative status granted in 2002

I. Introduction

The organization, founded in 1215, is made up of women and men from over 120 countries who bring their own specific approach to many different areas of activity, including education, health and support for those in precarious living conditions.

A. Aims of the organization

It aims to foster and facilitate an effective contribution by its members to the work of the United Nations, especially with regard to the promotion of fundamental human rights. Over the period 2006-2009, it focused on religious freedom, the right to food, the rights of minorities, the right to development, administration of justice, the rights of children, migrants and displaced persons, and human trafficking; it also prioritized the advancement of the Millennium Development Goals, especially the eradication of extreme poverty. As a result, it has enjoyed closer and more interactive cooperation with an increased number of United Nations mechanisms, to the benefit of its target populations.

B. Changes that have had a significant impact on the organization's vision

At its 2006 plenary session, the International Commission of Justice and Peace of the Order of Preachers resolved to make the Millennium Development Goals a priority for the organization in the period 2006-2008. At its 2009 session, the Commission decided that they should remain a priority for another four years.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

During the review of the United Nations mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, many statements were made and there was much

consultation and fruitful discussion, both formal and informal, with the various actors involved in the process, namely Member States, United Nations bodies, and governmental and non-governmental observers. Through this education and information initiative, information circulated by the United Nations was disseminated and explained to the many people reached by our networks.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

In 2006, Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers) participated regularly through oral and written statements in the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights; it also took part in the 12 regular sessions of the Human Rights Council held in Geneva from 2006 to 2009. In addition, members of our organization contributed in various capacities to several meetings organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the International Labour Organization, on the link between work and migration; and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on digital education.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

In 2008 and 2009, our organization took an active part in several training sessions held for its members, its partners, and students, on the question of human dignity (Geneva, 2008 and 2009), the rights of the child (Geneva, 2009), and the human rights of migrants (Mexico, 2008). Several meetings were also organized in Rome, in 2008 and 2009, with other civil society organizations, to promote the use of United Nations mechanisms by religious communities with considerable expertise and a strong presence on the ground. In the area of advocacy, over the period 2006-2009 the organization played an active role in the process of promoting cultural rights, as set out in the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty, in consultation with Member States.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization was among the first to join the informal groupings of non-governmental organizations formed to promote the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty. Around 10 December 2008, several high-level symposiums were also organized by our entities and our members in the academic sphere. In the area of education, it has organized a number of side events at plenary sessions of the Human Rights Council. The Millennium Development Goals have been the subject of many statements in publications and the media where our members have a presence.

D. Additional information

Further information is available on our website: http://un.op.org.

7. Exchange and Cooperation Centre for Latin America

Special consultative status granted in 2002

I. Introduction

The Centre is an international non-profit organization that has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and observer status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Aims of the organization

The Centre brings together individuals and entities with a view to: (a) Participating in cooperation and commercial exchange projects and/or programmes, in collaboration with public and private institutions in Latin American countries; (b) Providing support, guidance and advice, in Switzerland and abroad, for individual or collective initiatives in all areas of cooperation and international trade; (c) Representing Latin American institutions in dealings with European institutions and international organizations; (d) Promoting a variety of useful studies and research in the area of cooperation and/or trade; (e) Promoting, supporting, establishing and managing projects for public and/or private institutions; (f) Maintaining a permanent information service concerning activities related to Latin American and European countries; (g) Organizing training programmes and courses in conjunction with other concerned institutions.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations organs: Between 2006 and 2010, the Centre participated in the ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth and ninety-ninth sessions of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva. At these sessions, its delegates contributed to the technical committees and coordinated action with other civil society organizations. Delegates from the Centre have also taken part in the various annual public forums of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Meetings, commissions and technical committees in Geneva.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

The Centre has taken part in various international conferences held in Geneva under the auspices of UNCTAD, WIPO and WTO. Through its publications, the Centre seeks to contribute to the development of the activities of Latin American enterprises.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Initiatives to contribute to poverty reduction and institutional strengthening in Latin America. The Centre promotes economic development to reduce gaps between rich and poor countries and within countries. As part of its work, it has created two websites (www.geotradeshop.net and www.attorney-network.net) to facilitate access to business services linked to Latin American countries' economic and financial relations with Europe.

D. Additional information

The Centre is involved in the training and professional development of university graduates. Measures supporting the application of Economic and Social Council guidelines were fully implemented by the Centre during the quadrennial period 2006-2010.

8. Groupe pivot-droits et citoyenneté des femmes

Special consultative status granted in 2006

I. Introduction

The Groupe pivot-droits et citoyenneté des femmes is a network of eight associations and non-governmental organizations, whose mission is to help increase respect for the rights of women and give them a greater share of power by targeting three concerns: equality between men and women and between girls and boys in the family; elimination of violence against women; and women as citizens and in positions of power.

A. Aims of the organization

The Group's objectives are: to strengthen the institutional capacity and involvement of the Group and its members in the promotion and protection of women's rights; to make women aware of the extent of their rights and help them act as full citizens in order to increase their involvement in the management of public affairs; to work towards ensuring that concerns for women's rights and full participation in civic life are taken into account in the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes; and to establish and strengthen cooperative links, exchanges and strategic alliances at the national and subregional level for the protection and defence of women's rights and their full participation in civic life.

B. Changes that have had a significant impact on the organization's vision

The failure to enact the draft Family Code of Mali, and the rise in religious fundamentalism.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The implementation of projects which promote action in the 12 critical areas of concern under the Beijing Platform for Action or which further the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; subregional and national follow-up to United Nations resolutions, and participation in the execution of certain programmes of the United Nations system.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Participation in the NGO forum and in the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

Ongoing project to strengthen the leadership capacity of women and to raise their awareness of the need to make their votes count. Financing its representation at meetings publicizing and disseminating the joint reports of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Consultations with UNIFEM, UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Exchanges with UNIFEM, UNDP, the World Bank, UNICEF and UNFPA.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

2006: A day of discussion with members of the judiciary on the application of the international instruments ratified by Mali before their incorporation into domestic law; information and consciousness-raising in order to involve women in the 2007 elections; advocacy for gender mainstreaming in political party charters. **2007**: Advocacy for gender mainstreaming in the electoral law and for the inclusion of women as election observers; implementation of a project to expand the participation of women in decision-making bodies; activities for the protection of women and girls against physical violence. **2008**: Publicizing the 2009 Constitution of Mali; Fortnight (31 July) on the effective enjoyment of women's rights to consider ways of combating the exploitation of women and girls; advocacy campaign for the adoption of the draft Family Code.

D. Additional information

Participation in subregional encounters of the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID): members attended the subregional encounter in Banjul (November 2009) in preparation for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women; partnership with other civil society organizations.

9. Ingénieurs du monde

Special consultative status granted in 2006

I. Introduction

Our organization has existed as a non-governmental organization for around 12 years and relies principally on the dedication and skills of volunteer engineers from every professional discipline and every region of the world. Our geographical scope is primarily in Africa, but also covers Latin America and Asia.

Aims of the organization

The organization works to improve the well-being and development of the people in emerging countries and developing regions by transferring know-how by: (a) involving an increasing number of volunteers from every continent; (b) spreading know-how and using direct exchanges between enterprises in all countries; (c) training technicians and specialists in relevant technologies; (d) providing support and technical assistance through the various associations and bodies of engineers and technicians of all countries; (e) updating and making available relevant and tested resources; (f) giving advice and managing projects aimed at developing professional structures; (g) providing support for the development of technical entities by sharing experience or technology; (h) respecting the United Nations guidelines relating to our technical fields; and (i) actually implementing projects.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The organization has participated in the following forums: the Economic and Social Council in 2006 and 2007, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including in the consultations with delegations on joint field action in 2008; the Human Rights Committee in 2007 and 2008, the Commission for Social Development in 2007; the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2007 and 2008, the ECOSOC Special Event on Climate Change and Development in 2008; the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; the Sub-committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, in 2008, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in 2008.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

The organization has worked with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), UNECE, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In 2007, it worked with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ITU, WIPO, UNCTAD and UNECE.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

In 2007, the organization participated in the UNCTAD study of a telecommunications project in Tanzania and, in 2008, in the study of an entrepreneurship project as part of the UNCTAD Empretec programme. In 2009, it participated in a study by the International Labour Office of reconstruction projects in Somalia and new sources of energy under the auspices of the Geneva office of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In 2009, it participated in the UNESCO events in Paris to support vocational training projects in Africa and contributed to the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society under the auspices of ITU and UNESCO. It participated in the creation of an operational project in Arusha (Tanzania) to establish the Kilimanjaro International Institute for Telecommunication, Electronics and Computers.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization has been involved with the Millennium Cities Initiative through the United Nations and the Earth Institute at Columbia University. It has contributed to Goal 2 by helping to establish a school in Tanzania — financed by the Foundation for Technical Education in Geneva — and has submitted a proposal for the establishment of a school in Burundi to the specialized agencies.

D. Additional information

The organization is heavily involved in the conferences organized by the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) — comprising UNESCO, ITU, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNCTAD — on issues relating to new technologies and their financing.

10. Institut de la gestion déléguée

Special consultative status granted in 2006

I. Introduction

The Institut is a non-profit organization whose mission is to improve the quality and effectiveness of public services through an open-minded examination of the issues based upon the experience of all the stakeholders involved. Its expertise is in the public interest field; it does not offer any consulting services in response to individual requests.

Aims of the organization

Its aim is to foster the emergence of a climate conducive to the sustainable development of public services in developed or in developing countries.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

At the third session of the World Urban Forum, held in Vancouver, Canada, from 19 to 23 June 2006, it participated in the international working group, piloted by UN-Habitat to identify the guiding principles that could provide a framework for the governance of essential services. In agreement with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Institute has proposed sending a set of guiding principles to the Economic and Social Council and other international organizations. During the fourth session of the World Urban Forum, held in Nanjing, China, from 3 to 6 November 2008, the Institute participated in the expert group meeting on the "International Guidelines for Access to Basic Services for All" project. During the twenty-second session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council, held in Nairobi from 30 March to 3 April 2009, it participated in the meeting at which the guidelines were approved.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

Meetings with representatives of the United Nations Secretariat on the process of elaborating the guidelines and on the political scope of the international initiative on access to essential services. In that connection, in 2008, the Institute carried out a study on the subject of international legal recognition of rights relating to essential services; meeting between UN-Habitat, UNDP and the Institute on 10 July 2009 in Geneva, with a view to the Council's adoption of the guidelines.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Institute has contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in Africa through the Africities Summits organized by United Cities and Local Governments Africa and Asia, and through the World Congresses of United Cities and Local Governments. At the World Congress, held from 28 to 31 October 2007 in Cheju, Republic of Korea, the Institute organized a session on the theme of **access to essential services and autonomy of local authorities**, with the participation of a number of international experts. During the fifth Africities Summit, held from 16 to 20 December 2009, in Marrakech, Morocco, the Institute organized a thematic session on the role of local communities in the development of people's right of access to basic services.

11. Society for Comparative Legislation

Special consultative status granted in 1950

I. Introduction

The Society for Comparative Legislation is a non-profit organization that was founded in 1869. As of the end of 2009, it had 650 members, 450 of whom are in France.

A. Aims of the organization

The Society for Comparative Legislation has as its purpose the study and comparison of the law and laws of different countries and research into practical methods of improving the various branches of legislation. Its mode of operation is to organize meetings and conferences, participate in all kinds of scientific meetings and work with bodies interested in the field of comparative law. It has consultative status with the International Labour Office and the Council of Europe. It publishes the quarterly *Revue internationale de droit comparé*, the only general international comparative law review published in France.

B. Changes that have had a significant impact on the organization's vision

In 2006, the executive board of the Society for Comparative Legislation created new sections for its members: the European Union Section, the Russia and non-European Union Eastern European countries section, the Asia section, the Latin America section, the Arab countries in the Mediterranean region section. It also created thematic sections as follows: comparative law; constitutional law; private international law; public and private contract and responsibility law; and community law. The goal of these sections is to organize meetings, seminars and symposiums within the groups and to develop legal and judicial expertise, issue opinions and provide analyses of comparative law for, inter alia, the attention of the Cour de Cassation, the Ministry of Justice and legislative assemblies.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Between 2006 and 2009, the Society for Comparative Legislation organized the following events related to the work and objectives of the United Nations: 2006, the tenth Franco-Chinese law days; 2007, the eleventh Franco-Chinese law days; 2008, a study day on the subject of the influence of the European Convention on Human Rights on the organization and operation of supreme courts; 2009, the third Franco-Indian days; symposium on recent jurisprudence on the law of new technologies. Likewise, the Society published the following monographs: "*Egalité des sexes: la discrimination positive en question*" (2006); "*La lutte internationale contre le blanchiment et le financement du terrorisme*" (2007); "*L'enfant en droit musulman*" (2008); "*Le droit indien en marche et la circulation des concepts juridiques*" (2009).

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

The Society has not itself participated in events organized by the United Nations.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Society has not participated in the work of the United Nations because it is focusing on the elaboration and introduction of a draft on a planned reform of European contract law.

12. Tchad agir pour l'environnement

Special consultative status granted in 2006

I. Introduction

We are working to increase the knowledge and awareness of the Swiss and the international public about desertification, and the evaporation of the surface water of Lake Chad.

A. Aims of the organization

To protect the environment and to safeguard Lake Chad and human rights.

B. Changes that have had a significant impact on the organization's vision

We participate in the General Assembly of the Global Environment Facility.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

We participate in human rights conferences.

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

Yes.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

We are fighting against poverty and for a good environment.

C. Additional information

We are seeking financing for the implementation of our projects.

13. Union nationale de la femme tunisienne

General consultative status granted in 2002

I. Introduction

The Union nationale de la femme tunisienne (UNFT) was established in 1956 at the time of Tunisia's independence. At the outset, UNFT focused on awareness-raising campaigns for women throughout the country to make them aware of their rights and their role in economic and social development.

A. Aims of the organization

To improve the status of women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against them; to see to the advancement of women in all fields, economic, social, cultural and scientific; to involve women increasingly in the centres of power and decision-making; to develop programmes designed to increase women's involvement in development; to improve women's education by, on the one hand, combating illiteracy and, on the other, dealing with the factors that cause girls to drop out of school; to provide training, in UNFT's vocational training centres, for girls who have already dropped out of school; to facilitate women's access to new information and communication technologies; to fight for the eradication of poverty and the creation of income sources for women; and to help support vulnerable families.

B. Principal activities

Social integration of women through two reception and orientation centres for women in distress (cases of marital conflict: housing, divorce, marital violence); economic integration of women through 250 vocational training centres and the microcredit system which has been in operation since 2005; facilities for children include 47 kindergartens throughout the national territory; organization of educational caravans and training programmes for women.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Representatives of the Union participated in the work of the first Arab Congress on Human Rights, held on 14 and 15 December 2008, in Doha, as part of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. UNFT representatives participated from 28 to 30 November 2008, in Bamako, in a programme organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to establish a network of African Muslim women.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

(a) Organized a meeting on 6 December 2008, at the GEANT supermarket, to raise public awareness about AIDS and how to combat it; (b) organized a Day for the Elimination of Violence on 15 December 2008 for rural women.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: (a) ceremonies for the distribution of school aid for children from needy families every school year. In 2009, UNFT helped 10,000 pupils and provided financial aid; (b) establishment of an operational microcredit system. Establishment of a centre to assist women with economic and microcredit activities.

Goal 2: In rural areas 28 regional delegations carry out basic work: distribution of aid for children of needy families.

Goal 3: (a) UNFT vocational training centres (250 centres); (b) literacy classes given by UNFT for rural girls or girls who are failing in school.

Goal 4: Project "Women and the Protection of Forests". Organization of a workshop on the theme "training of facilitators for the community monitoring of the impact of pesticides on health and on the environment".

D. Activities in support of the principles agreed to at the world level

On 11 March 2009, on the occasion of the celebration of International Women's Day, UNFT organized a one-day seminar on "The role of UNFT in combating domestic violence: preventive and curative dimensions". A documentary film was shown for the occasion. Also, as part of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNFT organized a national conference on the participation of women in public life.

E. Other activities

UNFT, in partnership with the Tunis Office of the International Organization for Migration and in collaboration with the Centre for Health Education and Appropriate Health Technologies, organized a training programme on cooperation and development for a group of Mediterranean women, as part of a project financed by the Anna Lindh foundation.

14. World Organization against Torture

Special consultative status granted in 1998

I. Introduction

The organization is today the main international coalition of non-governmental organizations that combat torture, summary executions, forced disappearances and any other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. In coordinating the SOS Torture network, composed of 297 non-governmental organizations throughout the world, it has set itself the task of strengthening and supporting the activities of organizations in the field. Its strategy is based on the idea that human rights violations must be looked at in light of the local and international context in which they take place, as well as the persons affected by the violations.

A. Aims of the organization

It seeks to (a) contribute to the complete prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment and to provide protection for actual or potential victims; and (b) identify new and emerging subjects in connection with the campaign against torture and to take action. Its specific aims are to: prevent acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and put a stop to them; end the impunity accorded to the perpetrators of such acts; deal with the structural causes of torture and other punishment, including poverty,

marginalization and inequality; safeguard the integrity of regional and international standards concerning complete prohibition of torture and other punishments and provide effective control mechanisms; make known the fundamental human rights of specific groups (inter alia, women, children, defenders of human rights, persons living in extreme poverty, as well as migrants, indigenous peoples, lesbians, gays, bisexual and transgender people, persons with disabilities) at the national, regional and international levels; develop and implement effective international instruments to combat torture and related forms of violence.

B. Changes which have had a significant impact on the organization's vision

In December 2008, the organization's General Assembly amended its statutes, resulting in the following changes: the General Assembly is now composed of 40 persons in order to facilitate and strengthen the link between the organization's international secretariat and members of the SOS-Torture network, and its 10-member Executive Board.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The organization has very close working relations with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and has become one of the main providers of information and emergency operations to the Special Rapporteurs. From 2006 to 2009, it carried out 2,582 emergency operations on behalf of thousands of victims, which sustained the Special Procedures system. It has submitted 37 alternative reports and 5 information notes to the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

WOAT has participated in the work of the Human Rights Council by carrying out operations, and engaging in interactive dialogues with the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and Special Rapporteurs on, inter alia, the situation of human rights in Lebanon, Darfur, in eastern DRC, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Sri Lanka as well as during universal period reviews: India, Philippines and Tunisia, Benin, Guatemala, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Colombia.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

The list of parallel events it has organized or co-organized, or ones in which it has participated as a panellist in the context of the non-treaty mechanisms of the United Nations is long and varied and includes such issues as women defenders of human rights, the annual report of the observatory for the protection of human rights defenders and anti-terrorism legislation in Tunisia.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The strategy to combat torture and mistreatment developed by the organization includes the struggle against extreme poverty (Goal 1). Torture and mistreatment most frequently affect persons from the less privileged classes.

15. World Road Association

Special consultative status granted in 1970

I. Introduction

The World Road Association (www.piarc.org), formerly the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, changed its name in 1995 following the formulation of its first strategic plan, but has nevertheless retained its original acronym PIARC.

A. Aims of the organization

The Association seeks to foster international cooperation and progress in: (a) the formulation of road transport policies; (b) the design, construction, planning and maintenance of roads; (c) the operation and management of road networks; (d) the transfer of technology, particularly to developing countries and countries in transition. At the end of 2009, it had 118 member countries, 715 group members and more than 1,340 private members, in more than 140 countries. The members of the technical committees help draft *Routes/Roads* — the Association's bilingual French-English quarterly magazine, which is distributed in 142 countries — plus the proceedings of the Association's quadrennial congresses.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The Association has organized 28 international seminars in 21 developing countries or in countries whose economy is in transition; it has provided individual financial assistance to facilitate participation in the Association's activities; has hosted the World Interchange Network; has managed the HDM-4 software platform for the technical and economic study of projects for the construction and maintenance of road networks and has undertaken the development of a version 2. It has also continued work in the field of terminology.

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

Some of its activities are conducted in cooperation with United Nations entities. For example, the International Labour Organization (ILO) participates in the work of the technical committee dealing with rural roads and accessibility, and the World Health Organization (WHO) participates in the work of the technical committee dealing with road safety.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Several of the Association's operations fall within the framework of the global transport sector and contribute to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. That is the case as regards sustainable development, reduction of road insecurity and the social equity of projects to develop transport systems that will open up and ensure access to rural zones.

C. Additional information

In 2009, the Association celebrated its centenary. The number of countries — particularly developing countries — that are members of the Association continues to grow, testifying to the interest that professionals from these countries take in its actions and products.